from them the cloth and employed non-Jewish female labour—mainly German and Irish.

The first Sephardic Jewish immigration was that of mercantile or industrial pioneers, the second, German, of staid middle-class merchants, hard-working and intelligent, who were carried high by the powerful wave of American economic development.

(c) *The Jewish Immigration from Eastern Europe*

The new immigrants of after 1880 differed considerably from their predecessors in that they came to America almost without means, the majority being artisans, petty traders, and workmen. Further, while the Sephardic and German Jews came from cultured surroundings to an as yet un-developed country, and in their standards of living and economic ways did not differ widely from the Americans, by the time the East European immigrants arrived, America had developed considerably, and they, in their appearance and economic dealings, seemed to belong to a lower and backward type. They could not enter the upper classes like the Sephardim, nor the middle classes like the German Jews, but had to start from the bottom. The more striking is therefore the rise which they have achieved in the last fifty years.

The first waves of East European immigration were

caused by political events,[1] but once fifty or a hundred thousand East European Jews had settled and struck root in America, economic factors began to govern their further migrations. As a rule, the passage was paid for, not by the immigrants themselves, but by their relatives in America, Young and vigorous members of the family were usually the first to cross over, and, having established themselves, would send for their relatives, if there was a chance of their finding employment. The greater the number of the Jews was in the United States, the more the further arrivals assumed the

* See p. 44.